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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOR RELEASE
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

Imports of cotton into the United States in December 1951 amounted to only 41 bales (of 500 pounds gross), making an August-December total of 10,094 bales. The total includes 4,189 bales from India, 2,920 from Peru, and 2,852 from Mexico.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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1952 BRAZIL NUT PRODUCTION FORECAST ABOUT AVERAGE

The 1952 preliminary forecast of Brazil nut production in the Amazon Basin of Brazil is 24,800 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 33,000 tons in 1950 and 35,400 tons in 1949. The present forecast exceeds the 10-year (1941-50) average of 19,900 short tons by 25 percent but is 8 percent below the 5-year (1946-50) average of 27,100 tons. It is now forecast about 15,180 short tons will be collected in Belem, 9,160 in Manaus, 385 tons in Itacoatiara and the balance in Parintins.

The smaller collection of nuts forecast this season is due to poor flowering of the trees, low water in tributary streams and the lack of foreign interest, especially from Europe. The size of the Brazil nut harvest is generally determined more by the expected foreign demand and prices than by the set on the trees.

The present export season has opened very slowly and with a considerable pessimism on the part of exporters. The placing of edible tree nuts on an import license basis in the United Kingdom leads the exporters to believe few will be sold to the United Kingdom this season. A few small lots of whole and broken shelled have been sold to United Kingdom importers at 47/48 pence f.o.b. per pound Belem for whole and 43 pence for broken. (About 55 United States cents per pound for whole and 50 cents for broken.) Exporters are reported to have requested the Brazilian Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Foreign Affairs to see if some modification or complete removal could be arranged with the United Kingdom which would permit more exports to that country.

Western German buyers are expected to enter the market after March 1, 1952 for an estimated 600 tons of unshelled nuts. On the basis of present indications it appears the Germans expect to obtain unshelled nuts at slightly lower prices than was paid by United States importers in 1951. These prices at this time are not very attractive to Brazilian exporters.

The United States importers had not shown much interest in new-crop nuts up to the end of January 1952. This was partially due to the lack of available stocks in Brazil and partially due to prices which United States importers are willing to pay. It is reported offers to buy on the part of United States importers have been about 12 to 13½ cents per pound for medium and 14 to 15 cents for large unshelled f.o.b. Brazil. The offers for shelled have been 50 to 51 cents same basis. Exporters claim these prices are below the local prices paid to interior collectors and that they would lose money on such business. A few small lots for April/May shipment to the United States at about the above prices have been reported; however, the exporters are not anxious to do any volume on this basis. At mid-February the market had not yet established a definite price level for exports to the United States. It is expected that after more water fills the streams in the interior and a larger volume of nuts arrives at export centers the market may become very active.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

(Table on following page)

BRAZIL NUTS: Estimated commercial production in
Brazil, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Unshelled basis

Year	Bolivia	Brazil	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>Averages:</u>			
1941-50	1,000	19,900	20,900
1946-50	100	27,100	27,200
<u>Annual:</u>			
1945	100	6,800	6,900
1946	100	27,500	27,600
1947	100	30,400	30,500
1948	100	18,900	19,000
1949	200	35,200	35,400
1950	200	23,200	23,400
1951 1/	200	33,000	33,200
1952 2/	200	24,800	25,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary forecast,

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of Brazil nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

	Average		Annual		
	1941-42	1946-47	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	1950-51	1950-51			1/7
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
	<u>SHELLED</u>				
Brazil	2,565	3,169	4,198	2,470	1,592
Other	32	11	2	32	19
Total	2,597	3,180	4,200	2,502	1,611
	<u>UNSHELLED</u>				
Brazil	7,193	10,799	10,877	4,579	6,674
Other	5	3	0	14	0
Total	7,198	10,802	10,877	4,593	6,674

1./ 4 months, September through December.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

INDIA CASHEW CROP 1952 FORECAST SAME AS LAST YEAR

The 1952 preliminary forecast of the India cashew crop is 50,400 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 45,000 tons (revised) in 1951 and 56,000 tons in 1950. The forecast exceeds the 10-year (1941-50) average of 48,200 tons by 5 percent and the 5-year (1946-50) average of 49,600 tons by 2 percent. The above forecast relates to nuts grown in India only and not the shelled output which contains a substantial percent of imported African nuts. The forecast by districts is not available at this time.

The 1952 crop is expected to be no larger than that of 1951 because unfavorable weather conditions resulted in late flowering. There were heavy rains in November and December 1951 which may have had a more beneficial effect than at first thought and may result in a larger crop than is now generally believed. Heavy dew and hot weather in January on the west coast which may also tend to improve the crop. The February/March weather will have an important effect on the ultimate harvest.

The East African crop, according to Indian sources, is expected to be a bumper one and is forecast at about 77,000 short tons, unshelled, compared with 56,000 tons (revised) imported into India during 1951. According to the best information, ship space for about 29,200 short tons, unshelled, African cashews has already been arranged for February lifting. A similar tonnage is expected to be lifted during March and August/September. The African crop, if it turns out to be as large as some sources now indicate, is the equivalent of 19,250 short kernels or 770,000 cases of 50 pounds each. The forecast Indian crop is the equivalent of 12,600 short tons of kernels or 504,000 cases of 50 pounds each. The combined 1952 pack therefore is now forecast at 31,850 short tons of kernels or 1,274,000 cases of 50 pounds each. The present forecast on a case basis is slightly larger than that of a year ago.

Stocks of kernels remaining from the 1951 pack on January 1, 1952 are estimated to have totalled about 1,800 short tons or about 72,000 cases. It is reported that of the remaining stocks very few were of exportable quality and for all practical purposes one could consider no stocks remained.

During the calendar year 1951 exports are estimated to have totalled about 26,300 short tons of kernels (about 1,052,000 cases). According to Indian statistics 17,637 short tons or 705,480 cases were exported to the United States during the first 11 months of 1951. The second most important buyer of cashew kernels during the year was the United Kingdom.

The export business in East African unshelled cashews for the 1952 season started in August 1951 with a sale of Dar es Salaam nuts

INDIA: Cashew nuts, Forecast of production, 1952
with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Unshelled		
	Bombay District 1/	South India	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>Average:</u>			
1941-50	10,500	37,700	48,200
1946-50	11,000	38,600	49,600
<u>Annual:</u>			
1945	12,600	46,200	58,800
1946	16,800	58,800	75,600
1947	10,100	16,800	26,900
1948	11,800	39,200	51,000
1949	5,300	33,600	38,900
1950	11,200	44,800	56,000
1951 3/	2/	2/	45,000
1952 3/	2/	2/	50,400

1/ Includes Goa. 2/ Not available. 3/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

on the basis of Rupee 675 per long ton, about \$141 U. S. per 2,240 pounds. The Portugese government then announced all future sales would have to be against United States dollars and the business came to a stop. By mid-October 1951 the government changed its position and permitted sales against sterling. Business was resumed on about the following basis:

	Per ton of 2,240 pounds U. S. Dollars
Mozambique	\$166
Angoche	167
Lourenco	167
Ibo	168
Dar es Salaam	146

By late January 1952 the first cargo of about 8,100 short tons of African nuts had arrived on the Malabar Coast. The first cargo was reported of good quality and better than that of the previous season.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cashew nuts
(Crop year, September-August)

Year	SHELLED			
	Brazil	India	Others	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Averages:</u>				
1941-50	159	13,546	702	14,407
1946-50	155	18,393	1,222	19,770
<u>Annual:</u>				
1946-47	309	15,323	383	16,015
1947-48	351	14,749	485	15,585
1948-49	66	18,803	324	18,303
1949-50	41	20,606	363	21,010
1950-51	10	22,984	4,555	27,549
1951-52 <u>1/</u>	0	7,253	504	7,757

1/ 4 months, September through December.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

A few of the shelling plants re-opened to process the newly-arrived nuts and new-crop nuts are now available for export. The high prices for African nuts are making it difficult for Indian shellers to accept prices offered by foreign buyers. There appears to be little prospect of a decline in the prices of shelled nuts in the immediate future as over half of the exportable surplus in Africa is reported to have been sold at the above prices.

The shellers in India are not pleased about the present state of the industry. High prices and a strong seller's market in Africa has led them to believe they will have to ask higher prices than now prevail for exports of shelled. The arrival later of the Indian crop may bring prices downward. It is reported that there has been some indication in recent weeks that the United States importers are willing to pay slightly more and some shellers are hopeful of a slight decline in African prices when Indian nuts become available. These factors could result in a good volume of exports to the United States. It is believed that should United States buyers start to purchase heavily before Indian nuts become available the pattern for a high price season will be set. It is reported United Kingdom buyers have contracted for about 125,000 cases for delivery to June 30, 1952 and provided prices are reasonable will take another 175,000 cases before the end of this year.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING DECEMBER 1951 ^{1/}

United States agricultural exports during December 1951, the sixth month of fiscal 1951-52, amounted in value to \$459,327,000, an increase of 52 percent over the \$301,963,000 worth exported in December 1950. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$1,426,367,000 during the month under review compared with \$1,050,980,000 in the same month a year earlier. Agricultural products represented 32 percent of the total compared with 29 percent in December 1950.

On a value basis, cotton continued as the most important item in the nation's agricultural exports, with shipments for the month valued at \$211,207,000 compared with \$97,512,000 a year earlier. At the December 1951 level, cotton represented 46 percent of the value of all agricultural exports. Second place was held by wheat and wheat flour, with exports valued at \$73,752,000 compared with \$46,040,000 worth in December 1950. Third place went to leaf tobacco, the exports of which were valued at \$38,886,000 against \$25,754,000 in the same month a year ago.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by a comparison of December 1951 exports with those for the same month in 1950 were the very large increases in exports of lard, tallow, cotton, apples, oranges, prunes, raisins and currants, rice, wheat and wheat flour, leaf tobacco and canned vegetables. Exports of a number of other items also show increases but at a much less pronounced rate than those indicated. On the other hand, the figures show very large reductions in the outward movement of cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, evaporated milk, dried eggs, grapefruit, soybeans and soybean oil, and dried beans and peas.

Agricultural imports during December 1951 were valued at \$359,523,000, an increase only of 1 percent over the \$356,427,000 worth imported in the same month a year ago. Imports of all commodities, agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$800,544,000 during the month under review compared with \$857,193,000 in December 1950. Agricultural products constituted 45 percent of the December 1951 imports compared with 42 percent in December a year earlier. As usual, the commodities heading the list were coffee, rubber and wool.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of December 1951 imports with those for December 1950, reveals very large increases only in the case of copra, coffee, palm oil, molasses and tomatoes. While imports of a number of other commodities also show increases, in no case was the increase as large as for those indicated. The outstanding feature of the December 1951 agricultural imports was the very large reductions in the inward movement of dutiable cattle, hides and skins, canned and corned beef, wool, barley malt, shelled almonds, cashew nuts, coconut meat and coconut oil, tung oil, sugar, white potatoes, cocoa or cacao beans and rubber.

(Text continued on page 144)

^{1/} Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural products for December 1951, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during December 1950 and 1951

Commodity exported	Unit	December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	554	87	230	73
Cheese	Lb.	25,625	1,048	3,384	460
Milk, condensed	Lb.	2,411	1,262	554	293
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,334	4,932	2,638	2,683
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	15,070	2,508	404	429
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	9,352	6,048	1,253	866
Eggs, dried	Lb.	6,866	403	581	237
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	791	850	341	342
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	10,403	11,257	2,617	2,891
Horsemeat	Lb.	1,402	2,551	154	275
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	38,727	88,194	6,435	15,035
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	30,674	47,778	4,208	4,676
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	467	1,015	97,512	211,207
Apples, fresh	Lb.	14,361	22,934	1,019	1,350
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	12,868	9,876	422	384
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	36,819	44,275	2,039	2,302
Pears, fresh	Lb.	5,466	4,959	419	348
Prunes, dried	Lb.	1,094	12,156	190	1,331
Raisins and currants	Lb.	1,330	22,924	276	2,442
Fruits, canned	Lb.	7,689	5,831	1,304	993
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,906	883	1,739	820
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,273	2,437	4,384	4,022
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	348	557	867	1,470
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,948	10,096	18,614	19,597
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,050	5,393	7,569	8,677
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	70,318	80,466	6,653	6,514
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	19,443	29,667	37,144	63,154
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,462	2,133	6,109	9,455
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	549	195	2,787	1,143
Hops	Lb.	3,123	3,362	2,475	2,848
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	46	225	22	67
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	337,015	154,331	14,513	7,975
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	47,819	32,481	8,280	5,378
Soybean flour	Lb.	162	620	9	43
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	3,031	3,621	1,137	1,151
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	37,042	53,153	21,554	34,968
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	8,169	6,896	4,200	3,918
Beans, dried	Lb.	47,479	40,568	1,950	2,606
Peas, dried	Lb.	9,173	4,921	430	324
Potatoes, white	Lb.	13,963	12,834	200	429
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	4,550	11,149	705	1,562
Total above				267,321	424,738
Food exported for relief, etc.				5,030	1,372
Other agricultural products				29,612	33,217
Total agricultural				301,963	459,327
Total all commodities				1,050,980	1,426,367

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during December 1950 and 1951

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.:	34	6	6,198	1,301
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.:	1	1	411	398
Casein and lactarene	Lb.:	4,395	1,876	1,279	501
Cheese	Lb.:	3,618	3,863	1,794	1,905
Hides and skins	Lb.:	18,988	11,120	8,097	4,947
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.:	8,557	6,357	2,643	2,115
Wool, unmf'd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.:	36,028	32,120	33,781	29,363
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale:	6	1	1,367	61
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton :	9	3	2,537	716
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.:	220	120	564	427
Olives in brine	Gal.:	1,192	770	2,130	1,233
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.:	1,629	1,054	166	130
Barley malt	Lb.:	6,413	3,859	350	238
Hops	Lb.:	604	880	953	934
Almonds, shelled	Lb.:	2,392	395	803	161
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.:	0	186	0	35
Cashew nuts	Lb.:	4,094	2,831	1,427	1,200
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.:	12,213	9,911	1,908	1,363
Castor beans	Lb.:	10,497	11,330	745	1,181
Copra	Lb.:	77,485	82,022	7,492	6,337
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.:	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.:	18,719	9,718	2,925	1,156
Palm oil	Lb.:	6,577	11,135	736	2,369
Tung oil	Lb.:	9,444	441	2,238	138
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	134	75	14,564	7,566
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.:	3,479	14,284	462	2,968
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.:	5,216	4,159	3,492	2,805
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.:	856	1,041	1,341	1,472
Potatoes, white	Lb.:	57,089	20,152	397	732
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.:	8,397	18,933	597	1,395
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmf'd., free in bond	Lb.:	6,966	7,700	4,469	5,681
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	3,658	3,163	4,007	3,563
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.:	177,937	270,499	84,139	138,732
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.:	71,191	36,926	24,117	10,422
Tea	Lb.:	5,992	6,713	3,022	3,051
Spices (complementary)	Lb.:	4,754	3,912	1,950	2,695
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	13	17	3,421	7,613
Rubber, crude	Lb.:	155,144	101,615	71,309	43,997
Total above				298,331	290,901
Other agricultural products				58,096	68,622
Total agricultural products				356,427	359,523
Total all commodities				857,193	800,544

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On balance, the trade figures show that agricultural exports in December 1951 exceeded agricultural imports by \$99,804,000 in value. In contrast, in December a year ago, the value of the nation's agricultural imports exceeded that of its exports by \$54,464,000. -----By. Leo J. Schaben.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

DANISH HOG NUMBERS

DECLINE

The most recent census of Danish hog numbers taken on December 29, 1951, shows a slight decline in the total population as compared to November 3, 1951, and a serious decline in sows to farrow. This will result in a lower pork production in June and July 1952. In spite of the price advantages that will be realized if large quantities of bacon can be exported to the United Kingdom in 1952, farmers are reducing their production. This is due to the immediate disadvantages in the price of feedgrains and concentrates and the prospect that ample quantities at reasonable prices cannot be foreseen by the farmers at this time.

Hog numbers on December 29, 1951, were as shown in the following table:

DENMARK: Total hog numbers on December 29, 1951,
with comparisons.

	Dec. 29 <u>1951</u>	Nov. 3 <u>1951</u>	Dec. 30 <u>1950</u>	July 15 <u>1939</u>
	(1,000 Head)			
<u>Boars:</u>	12	12	12	18
<u>Sows:</u> To farrow first time	70	89	87	76
Others to farrow	133	154	147	173
Total pregnant sows	203	243	234	249
With litter	96	78	112	102
Dry, not with litter, and not for slaughter	27	24	27	28
For slaughter	9	9	16	11
Total sows	335	354	389	390
<u>Suckling pigs:</u>	815	676	906	856
<u>Young pigs and slaughter hogs:</u>				
Under 35 kg.	694	730	832	789
35 - 60 kg.	748	795	828	651
60 kg. and more	625	684	649	479
Total hog numbers	3,229	3,251	3,616	3,183

Source: Statistiske Efterretninger (Statistical Reports).

HOG NUMBERS IN THE NETHERLANDS

During December 1951 the Central Bureau of Statistics in the Netherlands collected census data from all hog owners on the actual number of hogs being kept. The census shows that there were 163,000 fewer hogs in December 1951 than a year ago, a decline of 7.3 percent. The total number of feeder pigs, however, was 8.4 percent larger. The most significant decrease occurred in the number of baby pigs, which was only 57.2 percent of December 1950. This decline reflects the relatively small fall pig crop in 1951 which resulted from unstable pork prices and high feed prices.

The unusually heavy slaughterings in the spring and summer of 1951 have now levelled off, and the number of sows bred has increased during the late fall of 1951 until it has nearly reached the normal level which existed before December 1950. At present prospects are fair for a continued increase in hog numbers during the spring of 1952. The number of sows, although well below 1950 levels, is large enough to permit continued recovery in hog numbers later in the year.

Pork prices are currently high, indicating a normal crop of young pigs in the fall of 1952. However, pork production during 1952 will be far lower than required for normal domestic consumption and exports. As a result, the Control Board for Livestock and Meat will probably have to exercise careful control during 1952 over exports of meat products such as pork, in order to safeguard bacon exports to the United Kingdom.

THE NETHERLANDS: Hog numbers in December, 1945-51

Year	Total Hogs	Pigs not weaned	Weaned pigs up to 60 kg.	Other Feeder- Pigs	Total Feeder- Pigs	Total Sows	Total Boars
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1945	981	178	328	286	614	185	3.4
1946	1,062	370	195	353	548	141	3.0
1947	937	274	213	320	533	128	2.3
1948	1,158	329	237	370	607	220	2.4
1949	1,795	576	488	474	962	254	2.8
1950	2,273	596	716	682	1,398	276	3.0
1951	2,110	341	768	748	1,516	248	2.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

U.K.-NEW ZEALAND
MEAT CONTRACT

Although the final bulk contract meat prices have not been announced, the Minister of Agriculture in New Zealand stated recently that the price agreed upon will be above the $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent limit which the long term agreement sets as the annual maximum price rise or fall. The Prime Minister has stated that New Zealand will endeavor to ship 400,000 tons (896 million pounds) of meat to the United Kingdom within the next twelve months which will mean an increase of 100,000 tons (224 million pounds) over the low-level meat exports of the previous season. There is, however, reasonable doubt as to whether this increased shipment can be achieved. At the end of the month priority was being given to the loading of meat and other food for Britain. Agreement was reached with the United Kingdom permitting New Zealand to ship 5,000 tons (11.2 million pounds) of meat (mainly lamb) to the United States and Canada during the current export season, earning about \$4 million.

U.K.-DOMINION WOOL DISPOSAL, LTD. (THE
JOINT ORGANIZATION) TO BE LIQUIDATED

Having disposed of the wartime accumulation of Dominion Wool, the task for which it was incorporated, the U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposal, Ltd. (The Joint Organization) is to be liquidated. Sir Harry Shackleton, wartime Wool Controller and Chairman of the company, has been appointed liquidator, and it is expected that the liquidation will be completed within a reasonably short period.

U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd., was incorporated in 1945, and on August 1, 1945 took over 10.4 million bales, equal to 3,210 million pounds, of Dominion wool which had accumulated during World War II. At that time it was estimated that the disposal of that wool, along side current annual Dominion production, would require 12 to 13 years. The Joint Organization actually completed the task in less than 7 years.

It has to be recognized that postwar economic conditions operated to the advantage of the Joint Organization. Up to a few months ago world demand for wool was constantly in excess of current production, and Joint Organization stocks provided a useful reserve in bridging the annual gap between supply and demand. Up to the end of March 1951 the Joint Organization conducted its selling operations in a rising market, and when wool prices began to fall in April of that year it had only a few thousand bales of wool still unsold. Disposal operations were therefore practically completed before supply and price factors changed in favor of wool buyers.

Final accounts of the Joint Organization for the year ended June 30, 1951, have just been published. These show that from August 1, 1945 to June 30, 1951, total trading profits, including wartime divisible profits earned up to July 31, 1945, amounted to about \$555 million. In addition to cash repayments to the United Kingdom Government amounting to about \$392 million, representing stocks of wool, buildings, etc., transferred to the Joint Organization at the commencement of its operations in 1945, distribution of profits to the member Governments, of which the United Kingdom Government's share is one-half, had been made to an amount of \$358 million. A balance of undistributed profits was held by the Joint Organization on June 30, 1951 of about \$197 million. Since the date of the above accounts the bulk of the latter sum has been distributed to the member Governments, in consequence of the decision to wind-up the Organization.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS IN DECEMBER
HIGHEST SINCE 1940

Exports of cotton from the United States in December 1951 amounted to 1,015,000 bales of 500 pounds (980,000 running bales) making a total of 2,975,000 bales (2,869,000 running bales) for August-December 1951. The December exports were the heaviest since January 1940 when 1,086,000 bales (1,035,000 running bales) were exported and the August-December total is about 55 percent larger than the total of 1,919,000 bales (1,833,000 running bales) exported during a comparable period in 1950. The greatest increases in exports this season to December 31 over those of a year ago were in the shipments to India, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Spain.

The large volume of exports reported in October, November, and December followed a period of very active selling for export early in the season when prices were at the lowest level in about 12 months. The unusually active buying by importers in the countries listed above, and to a lesser extent in Australia and the Netherlands, may be attributed in part to the fact that those countries had low stocks of American-type cotton at the beginning of the season. Also, their dollar exchange position was somewhat better than that in most other cotton importing countries, prices of United States cotton at that time were 15 to 20 cents a pound lower than those of comparable foreign growths and with the exception of the Netherlands, no United States cotton was expected to become available to them at a later date under foreign economic aid programs.

Preliminary trade statistics compiled and released by the New York Cotton Exchange indicate that cotton exports in January 1952 probably amounted to around 600,000 bales. Export sales have not been as heavy during the past 2 months as in previous months but the cumulative total through the middle of February is calculated by private sources at nearly 4.8 million bales.

Exports during the first 5 months of the 1951-52 season were financed almost entirely with dollar reserves of the importing countries or dollars purchased on free markets. The United States Export-Import Bank has already announced loans totaling \$122 million to Germany, Colombia, Japan, and Spain for the purchase of United States cotton. This sum together with relatively small quantities (approximately 500,000 bales) to be exported under the Mutual Security program this year may add 1 million bales to the August-December total.

Cotton-purchase programs reported by importing countries and a review of availability of dollar resources for financing these programs indicate that exports during the entire 1951-52 market year should approximate 6 million running bales. The principal anticipated destinations for exports, during the remainder of the season, as indicated by reported purchase programs, are India, Japan, Italy, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, and Colombia in that order of importance.--By Charles H. Barber.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination
 averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51;
 August-December 1950 and 1951

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-December	
	Averages		1949-50	1950-51	1950	1951
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0:	1/	61:	55:	13:	11
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	147:	43:	192:	80:	40:	235
Czechoslovakia.....	65:	0:	58:	6:	6:	0
Denmark.....	35:	5:	34:	31:	10:	20
Finland.....	35:	11:	3:	3:	0:	12
France.....	589:	154:	794:	447:	191:	206
Germany.....	579:	4:	759:	481:	182:	196
Greece.....	2:	2:	50:	1:	1:	0
Italy.....	430:	12:	749:	546:	129:	125
Netherlands.....	86:	34:	259:	158:	62:	100
Norway.....	13:	6:	8:	20:	8:	10
Poland and Danzig.....	224:	1:	47:	1:	1:	0
Spain.....	101:	117:	66:	66:	27:	145
Sweden.....	93:	53:	29:	33:	29:	50
Switzerland.....	2:	14:	41:	22:	18:	90
United Kingdom.....	1,097:	987:	607:	307:	237:	432
Yugoslavia.....	10:	7:	26:	78:	23:	54
Other Europe.....	2/ 85:	146:	3/ 38:	12:	1:	15
Total Europe.....	3,593:	1,596:	3,821:	2,347:	978:	1,701
Canada.....	261:	294:	286:	431:	177:	159
Chile.....	4/ :	5:	39:	48:	7:	28
Colombia.....	17:	9:	63:	55:	27:	26
Cuba.....	7:	11:	19:	24:	12:	9
India.....	44:	18:	405:	219:	30:	384
China.....	55:	106:	132:	54:	54:	0
Japan.....	1,271:	216:	929:	683:	537:	554
French India and Indochina.....	4/ :	14:	11:	16:	6:	7
Korea.....	4/ :	n.a.	52:	36:	14:	7
Australia.....	5:	20:	0:	0:	0:	38
Other countries.....	43:	7:	5/ 247:	167:	77:	62
Total.....	5,296:	2,296:	6,004:	4,280:	1,919:	2,975

1/ Included with Germany, 2/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union, 3/ Includes 24 Hungary, 5 Rumania. 4/ If any, included in Other Countries. 5/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria.

BELGIAN COTTON SPINNING MILLS REDUCE ACTIVITY

Many cotton spinning mills in Belgium have curtailed their activity in recent weeks, some of them closing down for 2 days each week, according to Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Brussels. This reduction in operations, which has been threatening the industry for several months, is primarily attributable to the decline in demand for cotton textiles both on the domestic and export markets. The local Belgian market is reported to be suffering from heavy stocks accumulated in 1951 by textile merchants.

Decreased foreign sales are attributed partly to the restrictions placed by the Belgian Government on exports of cotton textiles to soft-currency countries in an effort to improve the Belgian position in the European Payments Union. In accordance with these restrictions exports of yarn each month to soft-currency countries may not exceed the average monthly exports for the first 5 months of 1951, except where the foreign importer will make 40 percent of the payment in dollar exchange. This base period resulted in rather low quotas for yarn exports to European countries. The requirement that licenses must be obtained for shipments to nondollar areas has further tended to slow textile exports.

The balance-of-payments problem is aggravated by the fact that Belgian mills spin large quantities of dollar cotton imported from the United States and Mexico which is then sold as yarn in the export market, largely for soft currency. The government is reported to be considering a plan which would permit larger exports of cotton yarn for soft currency if more nondollar cotton is used in the mills.

The possibility that other European countries may place restrictions on imports of Belgian cotton cloth in order to protect their own mill industries would have a further adverse effect on the activities of the Belgian cotton industry. Thus far only a few of the weaving mills in Belgium have slowed their production, but if the current surplus supply position is not soon alleviated more weaving mills will be forced to reduce output.

Increased imports of cotton in November and December of 1951 have improved Belgium's cotton stock position which had deteriorated to 63,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) at the end of October 1951, less than 6-weeks' supply at the October rate of consumption. By the end of December stocks had increased to about 108,000 bales. The quantities of cotton already contracted for import are reported to be nearly sufficient to maintain mill operations at the currently reduced level for the remainder of the 1951-52 season and to provide adequate working stocks.

NO PRICE TABLE ON
ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY

The table of Cotton Price Quotations on World Markets published weekly in Foreign Crops and Markets, could not be included in this week's issue because of the George Washington's Birthday holiday February 22. It will be published in the March 3 issue, together with the price table for that date.

TOBACCOU.S. 1951 TOBACCO
EXPORTS HIGHER

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the 1951 calendar year totaled 520.8 million pounds (declared weight) with a declared value of 323.1 million dollars, according to the Bureau of the Census. The 1951 unmanufactured tobacco exports were 9 percent above the 1950 exports, which totaled 477.6 million pounds. The 1950 exports were valued (declared value) at \$251.1 million. The 1949 exports totaled 498.2 million pounds valued at \$252.0 million.

The United Kingdom, the most important export outlet, took 221.5 million pounds, or 43 percent of all the United States unmanufactured tobacco exports during 1951. This corresponds with 133.1 million pounds, or 28 percent in 1950 and 167.3 million, or 34 percent during 1949. Germany ranked second as an export outlet by taking 47.5 million pounds, or 9 percent during 1951 and 81.8 million pounds, or 17 percent during 1950 and 86.8 million pounds, or 17 percent during 1949. Belgium-Luxemburg ranked third in 1951 with 29.6 million pounds, or 6 percent; the Netherlands, fourth, with 24.3 million pounds, or 5 percent; Australia, fifth, with 20.3 million, or 4 percent; and Ireland, sixth, with 17.6 million pounds, or 3 percent. The remaining 30 percent was taken in varying quantities by numerous other foreign countries.

Flue-cured leaf exports, the most important type entering world trade, totaled 432.7 million pounds, or 83 percent of total unmanufactured tobacco exported during 1951. This compares with 383.9 million pounds, or 80 percent in 1950 and 379.9 million pounds or 76 percent in 1949. The United Kingdom, the principal 1951 flue-cured market, took 219.7 million pounds, or 51 percent, and 130.5 million pounds, or 34 percent in 1950. During 1949, the United Kingdom took 163.4 million pounds, or 43 percent of total flue-cured exports. Germany, second most important 1951 flue-cured market, took 38.0 million pounds, or 9 percent; Belgium-Luxemburg ranked third, with 21.6 million pounds, or 5 percent; Australia, fourth, with 20.1 million, or about 5 percent. Other foreign countries taking varying quantities of flue-cured leaf during 1951 include Ireland, with 16.9 million pounds; the Netherlands, 16.4 million pounds; Sweden 12.0 million; Indonesia, 11.7 million; the Philippine Republic, 8.3 million; New Zealand, 6.6 million; and Denmark, 6.4 million pounds. Dollar value for the 1951 flue-cured leaf exports totaled \$277.2 million, or 86 percent of the total unmanufactured tobacco exports. The total value of 1950 and 1949 flue-cured exports was \$205.4 and \$194.1 million, respectively.

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by principal countries of destination 1951 (declared weights) 1/

Country	Flue-cured	Burley	Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured	Virginia fire-cured	Maryland	Green	One-Sucker	Black-Fat	Cigar	Perique	Trimming scrap, stems	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	219,679	331	1,425	-	-	-	-	-	28	36	-	221,499
France	1,875	649	6,418	-	1,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,991
Italy	1,058	476	681	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2,243
Netherlands	16,422	1,311	4,695	128	373	38	208	-	678	3	465	24,321
Spain	747	794	1,998	-	441	867	1,211	-	-	-	-	6,058
Ireland	16,852	-	744	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,623
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	21,618	2,566	3,435	93	223	224	473	-	818	2	118	29,570
Denmark	6,382	1,394	372	22	55	-	-	-	660	1	239	9,125
Norway	3,771	932	184	1,595	7	22	14	-	13	10	78	6,626
Portugal	1,397	4,165	351	107	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6,032
Sweden	11,955	1,458	468	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	980	14,992
Switzerland	4,620	417	1,982	522	4,469	-	-	-	35	-	100	12,145
Germany	38,011	5,361	671	174	154	-	6	-	2,868	-	244	47,490
Austria	2,097	1,136	49	420	25	-	-	-	344	-	-	4,071
Canada	59	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	471
Mexico	228	199	2/	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	432
Haiti	72	31	15	-	-	5	-	4	5	-	-	132
Argentina	355	303	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	670
British Guiana	359	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424
Brazil	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	157
Philippine Republic	8,388	929	-	22	44	-	-	-	71	-	20	9,466
Hong Kong	3,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,059	4,711
Australia	20,130	77	-	64	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	20,289
New Zealand	6,640	-	84	378	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	7,111
Indonesia	11,720	205	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,168
Thailand	6,292	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,328
British West Africa:												
Nigeria	1,245	-	70	-	-	9	1,290	1,749	-	-	-	4,363
Gold Coast	-	-	488	2	-	-	58	1,184	-	-	-	1,732
Other	41	-	454	26	-	29	19	83	10	-	-	642
French Africa:												
Algeria and Tunisia ..	148	67	1,204	-	509	-	73	-	316	-	10	2,327
Other	71	-	1,712	-	652	-	47	1,527	-	-	178	4,194
Egypt	3,016	710	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,789
All others	23,820	1,686	1,318	872	-	724	172	392	171	2	491	29,648
Total	432,720	25,225	29,249	4,479	8,002	1,925	3,571	4,959	6,693	55	3,982	\$20,840
Declared value, 1,000 dollars	277,214	11,827	11,876	2,644	5,233	534	1,658	2,868	8,820	46	383	323,105

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from records of the Bureau of the Census.

Burley exports during 1951 totaled 25.2 million pounds, or 6 percent of total unmanufactured tobacco exports. Exports of Burley during 1950 totaled 37.6 million pounds, and 35.1 million pounds in 1949. Germany, was the most important Burley market during 1951, taking 5.4 million pounds; Portugal ranked second, taking 4.2 million; Sweden, third, with 1.5 million; and Denmark, fourth, with 1.4 million pounds. Other Burley export markets during 1951 included Austria, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Mexico, Haiti, and New Zealand. Declared dollar value for Burley leaf exports during 1951 was slightly over 11.8 million dollars in 1950, the value was 15.2 million dollars, and in 1949, 14.5 million dollars.

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco
(declared weights) 1951 with comparisons

Type	: Average :	: 1935-39 :	: 1947 :	: 1948 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 1/ :
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :
Flue-cured	: 312,889 :	: 400,096 :	: 342,692 :	: 379,938 :	: 383,897 :	: 432,720 :	
Burley	: 10,635 :	: 43,010 :	: 23,391 :	: 35,084 :	: 37,601 :	: 25,225 :	
Kentucky-Tennessee	: 48,959 :	: 21,261 :	: 19,920 :	: 28,532 :	: 24,010 :	: 29,249 :	
fire-cured	: 9,049 :	: 7,635 :	: 7,652 :	: 4,659 :	: 5,807 :	: 4,479 :	
Virginia fire-cured	: 5,390 :	: 6,316 :	: 7,825 :	: 7,912 :	: 6,691 :	: 8,002 :	
Maryland	: 956 :	: 1,531 :	: 802 :	: 3,153 :	: 1,221 :	: 1,926 :	
Green River	: 3,019 :	: 1,951 :	: 1,192 :	: 6,607 :	: 1,993 :	: 3,571 :	
One Sucker	: 8,867 :	: 4,929 :	: 5,071 :	: 4,810 :	: 3,598 :	: 4,939 :	
Black Fat	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	
Cigar wrapper	: 1,269 :	: 6,117 :	: 6,115 :	: 9,040 :	: 2,755 :	: 2,887 :	
shade grown	: :	: :	: :	: 10,112 :	: 1,096 :	: 496 :	
Cigar binder	: 132 :	: 140 :	: 62 :	: 62 :	: 78 :	: 55 :	
Cigar filler	: 19,632 :	: 14,190 :	: 11,887 :	: 5,122 :	: 5,398 :	: 3,982 :	
Perique	: 420,797 :	: 507,176 :	: 426,609 :	: 498,192 :	: 477,595 :	: 520,841 :	
Trimnings, scrap,	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	
stems	: 127,798 :	: 270,687 :	: 214,526 :	: 251,948 :	: 251,060 :	: 323,104 :	
Total.....							
Declared value,							
1,000 dollars.....							

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from the records of the Bureau of the Census.

Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured exports were 29.2 million pounds compared with 24.0 million in 1950 and 28.5 million in 1949. France was the most important 1951 market, taking 6.4 million pounds. The Netherlands ranked next in importance, taking 4.7 million pounds; Belgium-Luxemburg ranked third, with 3.4 million pounds; Switzerland, fourth, with slightly less than 2.0 million. The remaining 12.7 million pounds were taken by many other foreign countries. Declared dollar value of Tennessee-Kentucky fire-cured leaf exports for 1951 are placed at nearly 11.9 million dollars, as compared with 9.8 million in 1950 and 10.5 million in 1949. Virginia fire-cured exports in 1951 totaled 5.4 million pounds, valued at \$2.6 million. This compares with the 1950 total of 5.8 million pounds valued at \$3.1 million and the 1949 total of 4.7 million pounds at 2.3 million dollars. Norway was the most important 1951 market, taking 1.6 million pounds; and Switzerland ranked second, with 522,000 pounds. The majority of the remaining leaf was taken by Western European countries.

Exports of Maryland leaf during 1951 was 8.0 million pounds valued at \$5.2 million, as compared with 6.7 million pounds valued at \$4.4 million in 1950 and 7.9 million pounds valued at \$4.8 million in 1949. In 1951 Switzerland received 4.5 million pounds, or 56 percent of the total. The United Kingdom took slightly over 1.0 million pounds in 1951.

The 1951 exports of One-Sucker leaf totaling 3.6 million pounds valued at \$1.7 million were primarily destined for Nigeria and Spain which took 1.3 and 1.2 million pounds, respectively. Green River exports totaled 1.9 million pounds valued at slightly over \$0.5 million in 1951. Spain took 45 percent of the Green River exports. The 1951 Black Fat exports totaled 4.9 million pounds valued at \$2.9 million were primarily destined for British and French West Africa, which took 3.0 and 1.5 million pounds, respectively.

Cigar-leaf exports totaled 6.7 million pounds valued at \$8.8 million during 1951. This is slightly lower than the 1950 total of 7.3 million pounds valued at \$8.9 million and much lower than the 1949 cigar leaf exports of 22.4 million pounds valued at \$18.8 million. Of the total cigar leaf exported in 1951, cigar wrapper constituted 3.3 million pounds valued slightly under \$6.2 million; cigar binder constituted nearly 2.9 million pounds valued at \$2.5 million; and cigar filler leaf slightly less than 0.5 million pounds valued at \$156,014. Germany took 43 percent of all cigar leaf exports during 1951.

The remaining exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 was made up of 55,000 pounds of Perique valued at \$46,000 and nearly 4.0 million pounds of trimmings, scrap, and stems valued at 383,000 dollars.--By Claude E. Dobbins.

FATS AND OILSPHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS.
JANUARY 1952

Exports of Philippine copra and coconut oil during January 1952 amounted to 66,683 and 6,586 long tons, respectively, or a combined total of 77,137 tons in copra equivalent. This represents an increase of 14 percent from the combined volume exported in January 1951. Exports of Philippine copra and coconut oil to the United States for the month, however, showed marked decreases from the corresponding January 1951 shipments of 35,240 and 7,840 tons, respectively.

The following countries were recipients of the Philippine January copra shipments: United States--28,613 (Pacific-20,767, Atlantic-2,306, Gulf-5,540); Canada--2,400; Israel--1,500; Italy--3,400; Belgium--8,230; Netherlands--2,950; Western Germany--1,720; Sweden--1,150; Denmark--1,500; Syria--1,000; Venezuela--3,500; Colombia--6,070; Jamaica--1,000; Norway--500; and Europe unspecified--3,150 tons.

January 1952 shipments of coconut oil were: United States--860; India--305; South Africa--540; Italy--1,502; Belgium--1,502; Netherlands--1,491; and Europe unspecified--386 tons.

The copra export price had decreased by mid-February to \$147.50 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific coast. Local buying prices also fell during February to 23.50-24.50 pesos per 100 kilos (\$119.19-\$124.47 per long ton) in Manila and 23-25 pesos (\$116.85-\$127.00) in producing areas.

U. S. LARD EXPORTS
HEAVY IN 1951

United States exports of lard during 1951 totaled 344,253 short tons, almost 50 percent greater than in 1950 and over 4 times the prewar average. The heavy buying by the United Kingdom--115,770 tons or over one-third of the total--was the most significant feature of last year's trade in lard. Only 14 tons were exported to the United Kingdom in 1950.

Lard exports to Yugoslavia, amounting to 42,588 tons or 12 percent of the total in contrast to less than 2,000 tons in 1950, also represented an important factor in United States trade in 1951. The sharp increase is explained by the 1950 drought in Yugoslavia and the subsequent United States aid program.

Cuba, traditionally a heavy buyer of United States lard, took 72,787 tons or 20 percent of the total exports last year. Lard consumption in Cuba is reported to have averaged about 12 million pounds monthly during the last quarter of 1951 or slightly more than the 11 million-pound monthly rate estimated for the third quarter.

In contrast to the 156,000-ton increase in exports to the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia alone, sales to Western Germany dropped to 15,744 tons from 63,260 tons in 1950. Fats and oils purchases from the United States by Germany in 1951 were reduced sharply because of financial difficulties.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports,
average 1935-39, annual 1948-1951
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950 <u>1/</u>	1951 <u>1/</u>
North America:					
Canada	1,038	185	7,480	6,895	6,467
Costa Rica	593	893	2,445	2,566	3,228
Cuba	19,956	35,195	63,230	69,402	72,787
Dominican Republic	230	444	411	544	-
Guatemala	198	176	2,612	2,744	4,199
Haiti	322	448	2,499	2,690	2,806
Mexico	2,749	7,769	12,670	13,872	15,547
Netherlands Antilles	154	226	1,373	1,465	478
Canal Zone	79	787	596	254	532
Panama, Republic of	516	1,275	2,124	2,849	2,789
Other	145	361	1,484	1,282	2,230
Total	25,980	47,759	96,924	104,563	111,063
South America					
Brazil	-	-	7,556	30	18
Colombia	1,870	1,514	6,061	467	1,572
Ecuador	400	301	272	163	228
Peru	16	1,205	1,435	5,187	5,110
Venezuela	1,611	3,058	6,511	4,899	3,903
Other	15	738	1,768	684	1,215
Total	3,912	6,816	23,603	11,430	12,046
Europe:					
Austria	2/	18,245	43,238	15,764	10,819
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,230	6,418	6,256	1,108	2,064
Czechoslovakia	827	1,033	-	26	-
France	15	16,488	3,461	3	1,812
Germany, Western	2/ 1,268	29,454	59,327	63,260	15,744
Greece	1	2,754	10	-	13
Italy	354	1,249	3,592	1,106	1,044
Netherlands	165	7	5,085	16,753	24,158
Poland and Danzig	20	1,395	4,452	521	-
Switzerland	109	1,257	2,855	1,709	1,667
United Kingdom	47,866	15	35,168	14	115,770
Yugoslavia	2	896	17,044	1,860	42,588
Other	967	1,888	4,823	9,346	301
Total	52,824	81,099	185,311	111,470	215,980
Soviet Union	2	-	-	-	-
Asia	18	75	421	3/ 5,475	5,037
Africa	79	168	590	71	92
Oceania	3	-	-	24	35
Grand Total	82,818	135,917	306,849	3/ 233,033	344,253

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Austria included with Germany. 3/ Revised.

Compiled from official sources.

BOLIVIA TO DEVELOP
VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

A Bolivian decree intended to regulate and foster the development of the local vegetable oil industry, and to protect it against foreign competitive products, was issued on December 21, 1951, reports C. E. Paine, American Embassy, La Paz.

The principal provisions of the decree are, in brief, as follows: (1) The exemption of vegetable oil factories from taxation for 5 years following installation; (2) the duty-free import of machinery, tools, and replacement parts necessary to the industry; (3) the exemption of oilseeds imported for planting from any customs procedure during 1952; (4) that national oil factories purchase the entire domestic production of oil-bearing seeds up to the limit of their processing capacity; (5) that excess production of oil-bearing seeds may be authorized for export or accumulated in stocks, by and with the approval of the Ministry of Economy; and (6) the imposition of the usual customs and permit procedures on imports of edible and linseed oils.

Although Bolivian oilseed production data are not available, production of edible oils during 1950-51, according to information available late in 1950, was expected to approximate 770 short tons. This is over twice the estimated output of 330 tons in 1949-50. The increase in output was anticipated by the opening in December 1950 of a large edible oil factory at Cochabamba. Expectations at that time were that by the end of 1951 domestic edible oil production would be sufficient to meet Bolivia's requirements of about 880 tons per year. (See Foreign Crops and Markets of July 2, 1951, page 4.)

